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"As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare the above-mentioned gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote. Regarding the person to be nominated by me, I shall do it at the beginning of the next session."

III

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

GRANT XXIII.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs.* 49,200 *under "Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred" for the purchase of sera and vaccines required for the inoculation of cattle against rinderpest during* 1927-28.'

"Sir, rinderpest has been severe for some years in this Presidency and the ryots sustained great loss by the death of their cattle. The demand for anti-rinderpest serum in consequence has been abnormally heavy with the result that the cost of sera and vaccines has exceeded the budget allotment sanctioned for the purpose. Inoculation could not be stopped for want of budget provision and the department was permitted to indent on the Muktesar Laboratory for the necessary quantity of serum. The value of anti-rinderpest serum used so far amounts to Rs. 1,65,425 and it is estimated that an additional allotment of Rs. 88,000 will be required over the sanctioned appropriation. Excluding savings to the extent of Rs. 38,800 in the total grant for the department which will be utilized, an extra provision of Rs. 49,200 is required."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 49,200 under Grant XXIII."

* Dr B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I beg to propose

'*that the sum of Rs.* 49,200 *be reduced by Rs.* 100'

to consider the inadequacy of the measures taken by the Government in overcoming the epidemic of rinderpest in this Presidency. Sir, I heard the hon. Minister say that rinderpest is becoming rather an epidemic in recent years. I am afraid he means that during that period it spread, for rinderpest has been here ever since cattle began to exist in this Presidency. Sir, I have been carefully watching the operations of the Veterinary department and the one thing that struck me about those operations was that they had neither a system nor efficiency nor a fixed policy in undertaking these operations. Rinderpest in animals corresponds to smallpox in human beings. If by proper vaccination medical men are able to eliminate the outbreaks of smallpox among human beings, I don't see any reason why Government could not be able to eliminate rinderpest from this Presidency. Sir, it has been by these sympathetic methods that in Java, the Italians in Eritria and the South Africans, after they got independence, have eliminated rinderpest from their colonies. Of late you hear of such methods being adopted in Transvaal and even in Natal. Last year the total number of cattle lost in this Presidency was 23,000. Putting that at the rate of two rupees per head of cattle the total loss to the public of this Presidency is Rs. 4½ lakhs. The money proposed on this operation is only Rs. 49,000 and

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odd. Sir, the system they are now following is to call for a report from the six circles at the time of the outbreak and when the outbreak has set in they are supplied with sera to combat the epidemic. Well, that ought not to be the policy of the Government. Government must make it impossible for this epidemic to appear again. And that can be done only by inoculation before. I have noticed the epidemic appears once in three or four years. It is explained in this way. The calves that are born when the epidemic is raging are infected with this disease and when they are four years old the epidemic spreads. The system that I advocate is very cheap and efficient and it is followed in Java, the Philippines, and by the American Veterinary department. By the serum-simultaneous method the animals are rendered immune for life. The operation is very cheap and the owners of the cattle will have no objection. This operation corresponds to vaccination in children. For this purpose we want a separate department, or at any rate a laboratory, for the preparation of the serum and to give it the widest sale. You cannot rely for your supply on the Muktesar. For, if you do, you will find the supply insufficient. It is high time that we start a laboratory of our own in Coonoor and also adopt the latest methods in vogue in the Philippines and South Africa, in which two countries rinderpest has been absolutely kept out.
11-15 a.m. The present system here is a haphazard one; only the bulls of the mirasidars and the rich zamindars are inoculated and the cows of the poor are left alone. During the last epidemic in Madras what was done in Madras was, the whole serum available was utilized for the bulls of the Corporation of Madras and the cows were completely left alone and they were eliminated by rinderpest from the city, so much so the price of milk rose by 100 per cent. The best thing is for the Government to depute a special officer to study the practice in Java and the Philippines and introduce a systematic method of inoculation, more or less like the vaccination of children. I appeal to the Government to be kind enough to develop a systematic method of inoculation and do something substantial instead of adopting this haphazard method of dealing with this question."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, this is a subject on which both Mr. Mallayya and myself are frequently dwelling. Our object is to substitute the latest serum-simultaneous method for the present wasteful and half-hearted methods. In the neighbouring progressive State of Mysore they have adopted the latest methods and done away with old methods. Under the present method, the immunity lasts only for a few days. I wonder why our Presidency is not adopting the progressive methods adopted by others; why should we hand over this Presidency to our successors as a benighted Presidency? I hope that our Ministers will adopt a progressive attitude in this respect."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I have also given notice of a motion on this subject. My object is . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has mentioned two objects which he wants to discuss on this motion. One is the desirability of propaganda work in rural areas and the other is the availability of staff for the inoculation of cattle in the villages. I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in discussing the first, because the grant does not include any item regarding propaganda work. The hon. Member is at liberty to speak on the second."

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* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Sir, there are portions of Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts where most of the lands are owned by rich mirasidars and men of culture. They easily take advantage of the facilities afforded by the department. But the poor ryots have no idea of this treatment. Recently in two villages, one in Tanjore taluk and the other in the Trichinopoly district three-fourths of the cattle died of this epidemic. Generally people have recourse to a physician who is supposed to be an expert in the treatment of cattle diseases ; in ordinary cases, the cattle are cured but in most cases the cattle die and this makes the ryot poor. The department is not able to cope with the demand for the serum. In order to extend the operations of this department to the villages and to be able to meet the increased demand for serum, a laboratory should be started here. The staff also should be increased. Otherwise this epidemic will not be easily combated."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Sir, till lately we have been adopting the serum alone method of inoculation. But now we are adopting improved methods of inoculation, the serum simultaneous method. But this process is a little more difficult and can be done only by superior officers of the department. At present there are very few men in the service who can handle such things. We are trying to increase the number of officers ; in the course of a few years we hope to train the required number of men in the Veterinary College. When we have this additional staff, we hope to achieve better results."

* Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Sir, I shall withdraw my motion if the Minister gives an assurance that an officer will be deputed to the countries I mentioned, in order to learn the latest methods of inoculating young calves, not adult cows. The serum now used for a single animal can be used for 200 calves and the result will be more satisfactory and the immunity life-long."

* The hon. the President :—" There cannot be a conditional withdrawal."

* Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Perhaps the hon. Minister might have missed my point, Sir. If the Government can assure me that they will do what I have suggested— . . ."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I have already assured the hon. Member that I shall give my best consideration to the suggestions made by him."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

Grant XXV.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

'*that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs.* 35,400 *under Grant XXV—Cinchona—Reserved for additional capital expenditure on the Nilgiris and Anamalais cinchona plantations.*'

" This sum is made up of two items, Rs. 22,700 for the Anamalai plantations and Rs. 12,700 for the Nilgiri plantations. Of the first item, Rs. 12,700 represents certain indirect charges for which provision was not made when the budget was originally presented. In the budget there was

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provision for Rs. 1,08,500 for capital expenditure on Government cinchona plantations. That figure was arrived at before we had decided to commercialize this department. On the advice of the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, the Government have decided that the indirect charges also should be debited to the capital expenditure of the concern. These include interest on capital, leave and pensionary contribution, provident fund and matters of that kind. The interest on capital amounts to Rs. 10,400 and the remaining Rs. 2,300 represents leave and pensionary contribution, provident fund, etc. Another sum of Rs 5,000 will have to be incurred in the current year to contend against disease which has broken out to some extent in the cinchona plantations. The work on the Anamalai plantations has progressed at a greater pace than we anticipated and consequently we have to spend Rs. 5,000 more for carrying on work on these plantations than we anticipated. This accounts for the sum of Rs. 22,700 for the Anamalai plantations.

"A sum of Rs. 12,700 is required for the Nilgiri plantations. This is intended to meet the cost of the new coolie lines. The coolie lines were renewed and improved in 1926-27 at a cost of Rs. 20,360. The depreciated value of the building stood on the 31st March 1927 at Rs. 7,650. The difference between the two items should be debited to capital expenditure and for that reason this provision is made here."

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 35,400 *for Cinchona be reduced by Rs.* 100'

to discuss the policy of rendering quinine capsules and pills available in rural areas.

"Sir, the present arrangement of distributing quinine through the post offices is not very satisfactory. There are hundreds and thousands of villages which are far away from any post office. Till a few years ago, the people did not resort to these quinine pills, because they resorted to the local expert for curing them. They had some wonderful herbs or roots with them which were efficacious in most cases. Unfortunately many of these recipes, many secrets which were possessed by individuals and were not taught to others for fear of breach of promise to their teachers, died with those individuals. Fevers also have become more frequent. So, I would request the Government to devise some method by which quinine will be made easily available in the rural areas."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"Mr. President, Sir, the question at issue is the supply of quinine to the people in rural areas. Government in the Health department have made a beginning and if they can now find it possible to reduce the price of the capsules, it would help distribution. I do not know if I am in order now if I raise this question . . ."

* The hon. the President :—"It has been the general practice of this House, when supplementary demands are under discussion, not to raise any issues which are not pertinent to the objects of the particular demands. I understand that this demand is intended to make provision for certain indirect charges such as interest on capital, leave and pensionary contribution, provident fund, etc. I do not think the hon. Member will be in order to raise on this supplemental demand the general question of the supply of quinine or the cost at which quinine is to be supplied."

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*Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"I have been carefully going through the reports and I find it costs Government only Rs. 5-4-0 a pound to manufacture quinine. But I find they are selling it at the rate of Rs. 18 per lb. Quinine is raised by Government for the benefit of the public. Sir, I do not understand why the Government should make a profit out of it." 11-30 a.m.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"Is the hon. Member in order?"

*Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"They want more money for the several plantations, Mr. President, and I want to know why they should sell quinine at profiteering rates. Why should they not give it at cost price and benefit the public? If Government start selling at low rates, the other companies will also lower down their prices and the public will be benefited. The object of raising quinine is to render help to the public. The public is suffering from its want. In the plantations in other parts of India, besides quinine, other drugs also are raised. I should like to know why they should not be raised here also."

*The hon. the President :—"I am afraid the hon. Member will not be in order in raising these questions on this supplemental demand."

*Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"So long as they want money from us let them raise other crops also, so that the plantations with a little more labour will be more useful to the public and sickness might be kept down. It will have a secondary effect on the medical department and it will have less number of people to treat. It will be economic on the whole. Just as they do in Bengal, why not they grow ipecacuanha, emetin and digitalis? If they do that, we will be giving them any amount they demand."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"I think there is some slight misconception as to the scope of this demand which might perhaps be cleared up if I explain that the Cinchona department is not concerned with the distribution of quinine or the price at which it is sold either in the Post offices or dispensaries or through other agencies. The function of the Cinchona department is to grow cinchona in order that supplies may be available. This grant is solely concerned with money which is required in order to enable the Cinchona department to carry out this function. There is no part of this demand which is concerned with the distribution of the quinine which is manufactured from the plantations under the control of the Cinchona department. As was explained by the hon. the Law Member, the Cinchona department is a commercial department and that means that its results must, so far as the department is concerned, be determined solely on commercial principles. That is why items such as pensionary charges, provident fund and so on were considered as items which ought properly to be debited to the department. As regards the suggestion of Dr. Mallayya that, if Government reduced its prices of quinine, other companies and sources would have to reduce their prices, I think he is labouring under a misapprehension."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"If the original was not in order, is the reply in order?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"I do not think that the question of the point of order was raised on Dr. Mallayya's observation. I was merely trying to explain the position of the Cinchona department as a commercial department. The growing of cinchona, so far as we are concerned, is because the sources of supply are not adequate to meet the demand. If we do not make some endeavour on such areas as are suitable to supplement the supply,

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we should be entirely at the mercy of growers in Java and elsewhere. That is why so much attention has been paid in recent years by the Government of India and by the Local Government to grow cinchona to meet local needs to as large an extent as possible, as otherwise we should be entirely at the mercy of other suppliers. But that, Sir, has nothing to do with the question of distribution. The price which is credited to the Cinchona department is fixed with reference to the world's market price from time to time by the Government of India and it is with reference to that figure that the commercial results are judged. It is solely to enable us to increase the supply that this money is asked for. The question whether either free supply of quinine should be made or whether prices should be fixed at some figure below the cost price is a quite different one and really concerns either the Medical department or the department of Public Health. But neither of these departments is concerned in the present demand."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to oppose this grant for the very reason just explained by the hon. the Finance Member. I think the whole basis and the system of the Cinchona department is wrong for this reason : that the Government are spending large sums of money and are not growing this for free distribution in the malarial areas for which Rs. 95,000 is provided this year. The hon. the Minister for Public Health said some months ago that Rs. 4 lakhs would be provided every year for free distribution of quinine. I do not see any reason why the Cinchona department should not be carried on on a philanthropic basis, though it must be done in a business-like manner. Instead of the roundabout method of the Government of India or some department managing it, why not place the cinchona plantations and the quinine produce of the plantations and the factories connected with it at the disposal of the department of Public Health."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is not in order in raising all those points on this demand."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA.—"I say that the system in wrong and for the reasons which I have given, I oppose this grant."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

IV

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

DEMAND IV—FOREST.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,26,300 *under Demand IV—Forest*'

to provide for certain experiments in the Anamalai forests."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of order, Sir, I want to raise, with your leave, what I consider a very important point for your ruling, viz., that these further demands—I shall rather confine it to this demand—that this further demand is out of order under the Government of India Act, the rules framed thereunder, and the Standing Orders under which we are working. I quite recognize that for the last eight years in this House we have been allowing these further demands. As against that, I may be permitted to submit to you that neither in the Assembly nor in the other Provincia